

**Apr 16, 2019**

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

TRAVIS M.,

Plaintiff,

v.

COMMISSIONER OF SOCIAL  
SECURITY,

Defendant.

No. 4:18-cv-05121-SAB

**ORDER GRANTING  
DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Before the Court are the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment, ECF Nos. 12 and 15. The motions were heard without oral argument. For the reasons set forth below, the Court grants Defendant's motion for summary judgment and denies Plaintiff's motion for summary judgment.

**JURISDICTION**

On March 21, 2014, Plaintiff filed a Title II application for a period of disability and disability insurance benefits. Plaintiff also filed a Title XVI application for supplemental security income on January 24, 2014. In both applications, Plaintiff alleged a disability onset date of July 1, 2008. These claims were denied initially on September 18, 2014, and upon reconsideration on November 19, 2014. Thereafter, Plaintiff filed a written request for a hearing.

On October 11, 2016, a hearing was held before an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) in Kennewick, Washington. Plaintiff was present and represented by

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1 his attorney, Chad Hatfield. An impartial vocational expert was also present at the  
2 hearing.

3 The ALJ issued an unfavorable decision on March 17, 2017, AR 13, and the  
4 Appeals Council denied Plaintiff's request for review on May 14, 2018. AR 1.  
5 Plaintiff filed a timely appeal to the United States District Court for the Eastern  
6 District of Washington on July 13, 2018. ECF No. 1. This matter is properly  
7 before the Court under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g) and 42 U.S.C. § 1383(c)(3).

### 8 SEQUENTIAL EVALUATION PROCESS

9 The Social Security Act defines disability as the "inability to engage in any  
10 substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or  
11 mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or  
12 can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months." 42  
13 U.S.C. § 1382c(a)(3)(A). A claimant shall be determined to be under a disability  
14 only if his impairments are of such severity that the claimant is not only unable to  
15 do his previous work, but cannot, considering the claimant's age, education, and  
16 work experiences, engage in any other substantial gainful work which exists in the  
17 national economy. 42 U.S.C. § 1382c(a)(3)(B).

18 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process  
19 for determining whether a person meets the definition of disabled under the Social  
20 Security Act. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(a)(4); *Bowen v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 140-42  
21 (1987).

22 At step one, the ALJ must determine whether the claimant is presently  
23 engaged in "substantial gainful activity." 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(b). Substantial  
24 gainful activity is defined as significant physical or mental activities done or  
25 usually done for profit. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1572. If the individual is engaged in  
26 substantial gainful activity, he or she is not disabled. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1571. If not,  
27 the ALJ proceeds to step two.

1 At step two, the ALJ must determine whether the claimant has a severe  
2 medically determinable impairment, or combination of impairments, that  
3 significantly limits the claimant's physical or mental ability to do basic work  
4 activities. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(c). If the claimant does not have a severe  
5 medically determinable impairment or combination of impairments, he or she is  
6 not disabled. If the ALJ finds the claimant does have a severe impairment or  
7 combination of impairments, the ALJ proceeds to step three.

8 At step three, the ALJ must determine whether any of the claimant's severe  
9 impairments "meets or equals" one of the listed impairments acknowledged by the  
10 Commissioner to be sufficiently severe as to preclude substantial gainful activity.  
11 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(d), 404.1525; 20 C.F.R. § 404. Subpt. P. App. 1 ("the  
12 Listings"). If the impairment meets or equals one of the listed impairments, the  
13 claimant is *per se* disabled and qualifies for benefits. If not, the ALJ proceeds to  
14 the fourth step.

15 Before considering step four, the ALJ must determine the claimant's  
16 "residual functional capacity." 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520(e). An individual's residual  
17 functional capacity is his or her ability to do physical and mental work activities  
18 on a sustained basis despite limitations from his impairments. 20 C.F.R. §  
19 404.1545(a)(1). In making this finding, the ALJ must consider all of the relevant  
20 medical and other evidence. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1545(a)(3).

21 At step four, the ALJ must determine whether the claimant's residual  
22 functional capacity enables the claimant to perform past relevant work. 20 C.F.R.  
23 § 404.1520(e)-(f). If the claimant can still perform past relevant work, he or she is  
24 not disabled. If the ALJ finds the claimant cannot perform past relevant work, the  
25 analysis proceeds to the fifth step.

26 At step five, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to prove the claimant is  
27 able to perform other work in the national economy, taking into account claimant's  
28 age, education, work experience, and residual functional capacity. 20 C.F.R. §

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1 404.1520(g). To meet this burden, the Commissioner must establish (1) the  
2 claimant is capable of performing other work; and (2) such work exists in  
3 significant numbers in the national economy. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1560(c)(2); *Tackett*  
4 *v. Apfel*, 180 F.3d 1094, 1099 (9th Cir. 1999).

## 5 **STATEMENT OF FACTS**

6 The facts have been presented in the administrative transcript, the ALJ's  
7 decision, and the briefs to this Court. Only the most relevant facts are summarized  
8 here.

9 Plaintiff was 20 years old on the date he alleges his disability began on July  
10 1, 2008. AR 26. Plaintiff completed high school and testified that he graduated at  
11 the top of his class with a 3.8 grade point average and took advanced placement  
12 classes. AR 49. Plaintiff testified that he was a starting varsity football player on  
13 his high school's team and won a state football championship in 2003. *Id.* Plaintiff  
14 alleges disability due to gastroparesis, gastritis, cyclical vomiting syndrome,  
15 pancreatitis, chronic nausea and pain, acid reflux, and asthma. AR 221.

## 16 **THE ALJ'S FINDINGS**

17 **At step one**, the ALJ found Plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful  
18 activity since July 1, 2018, the alleged onset date. AR 18.

19 **At step two**, the ALJ found Plaintiff had the following severe impairments:  
20 gastroparesis, cyclic vomiting syndrome, asthma, history of deep venous  
21 thrombosis, opioid abuse, and marijuana dependence. AR 18.

22 **At step three**, the ALJ found Plaintiff's impairments did not meet or  
23 medically equal any of the listed impairments in the Listings. AR 19.

24 Before reaching step four, the ALJ found Plaintiff had the residual  
25 functional capacity:

26 To perform light work as defined in 20 C.F.R. § 404.1567(b) and  
27 416.967(b) except [Plaintiff] can occasionally climb, kneel, crouch, and  
28 crawl. [Plaintiff] can frequently balance and stoop. [Plaintiff] is limited to

1 occasional exposure to vibration and pulmonary irritants such as dust,  
2 fumes, odors, gases, and poor ventilation. [Plaintiff] is limited to occasional  
3 exposure to hazardous conditions such as proximity to unprotected heights  
4 and moving machinery.

5 AR 20.

6 **At step four**, the ALJ found Plaintiff was unable to perform any past  
7 relevant work. AR 26.

8 **At step five**, the ALJ asked the impartial vocational expert whether jobs  
9 existed in the national economy for an individual with the Plaintiff's age,  
10 education, work experience, and residual functional capacity. The vocational  
11 expert testified that, given all these factors, the individual would be able to  
12 perform the requirement of representative occupations, such as cashier II; cleaner  
13 housekeeping; and assembler production. AR 27. Jobs that exist in significant  
14 numbers in the national economy.

15 As a result, the ALJ found Plaintiff was not under a disability, as defined in  
16 the Social Security Act. AR 27.

### 17 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

18 The Commissioner's determination will be set aside only when the ALJ's  
19 findings are based on legal error or are not supported by substantial evidence in  
20 the record as a whole. *Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1018 (9th Cir. 1992)  
21 (citing 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). "The findings of the Commissioner of Social Security  
22 as to any fact, if supported by substantial evidence, shall be conclusive." 42 U.S.C.  
23 § 405(g). Substantial evidence is "more than a mere scintilla," *Richardson v.*  
24 *Perales*, 402 U.S. 389, 401 (1971), but "less than a preponderance." *Sorenson v.*  
25 *Weinberger*, 514 F.2d 1112, 1119 n.10 (9th Cir. 1975). Substantial evidence is  
26 "such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support  
27 a conclusion." *Richardson*, 402 U.S. at 401.

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1 The Court must uphold the ALJ's denial of benefits if the evidence is  
2 susceptible to more than one rational interpretation, one of which supports the  
3 decision of the administrative law judge. *Batson v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*,  
4 359 F.3d 1190, 1193 (9th Cir. 2004). The Court reviews the entire record. *Jones v.*  
5 *Heckler*, 760 F.2d 993, 995 (9th Cir. 1985). "If the evidence can support either  
6 outcome, the court may not substitute its judgment for that of the ALJ." *Matney*,  
7 981 F.2d at 1019. A decision supported by substantial evidence will be set aside if  
8 the proper legal standards were not applied in weighing the evidence and making  
9 the decision. *Brawner v. Secr'y of Health & Human Servs.*, 839 F.2d 432, 433 (9th  
10 Cir. 1988).

11 A district court "may not reverse an ALJ's decision on account of an error  
12 that is harmless." *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104, 1111 (9th Cir. 2012). An error  
13 is harmless if it is "inconsequential to the ultimate nondisability determination."  
14 *Stout v. Commissioner, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 454 F.3d 1050, 1055 (9th Cir. 2006).  
15 The burden of showing an error is harmful generally falls upon the party appealing  
16 the ALJ's decision. *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 409-10 (2009).

## 17 ISSUES FOR REVIEW

18 (1) Whether the ALJ properly rejected Plaintiff's subjective symptom claims?

19 (2) Whether the ALJ properly weighed the medical opinion evidence?

20 (3) Whether the ALJ satisfied its burden at step five of the sequential evaluation  
21 process?

## 22 DISCUSSION

### 23 (1) Plaintiff's Subjective Symptom Claims

24 Plaintiff argues the ALJ improperly rejected his testimony regarding the  
25 severity of his symptoms. An ALJ engages in a two-step analysis to determine  
26 whether a claimant's testimony regarding subjective pain or symptoms is credible.  
27 *Garrison v. Colvin*, 759 F.3d 995, 1014 (9th Cir. 2014). "First, the ALJ must  
28 determine whether the claimant has presented objective medical evidence of an

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1 underlying impairment ‘which could reasonably be expected to produce the pain  
2 or other symptoms alleged.’ ” *Id.* (quoting *Lingenfelter v. Astrue*, 504 F.3d 1028,  
3 1036 (9th Cir. 2007)). In this analysis, the claimant is not required to show “that  
4 [his] impairment could reasonably be expected to cause the severity of the  
5 symptom [he] has alleged; [he] need only show that it could reasonably have  
6 caused some degree of that symptom.” *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1282 (9th  
7 Cir. 1996). Nor must a claimant produce “objective medical evidence of the pain  
8 or fatigue itself, or the severity thereof.” *Id.*

9 If the claimant satisfies the first step of this analysis, and there is no  
10 evidence of malingering, “the ALJ can reject the claimant’s testimony about the  
11 severity of [his] symptoms only by offering specific, clear and convincing reasons  
12 to do so.” *Id.* at 1281.

13 On the other hand, if affirmative evidence does show malingering, the ALJ  
14 is no longer required to provide clear and convincing reasons for discounting a  
15 claimant’s testimony. *Carmickle v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 533 F.3d 1155,  
16 1160 (9th Cir. 2008). While the ALJ need not make a specific finding of  
17 malingering, there must be “affirmative evidence suggesting ... malingering.” *Id.*  
18 at n.1. Malingering is defined as “the intentional production of false or grossly  
19 exaggerated physical or psychological symptoms, motivated by external incentives  
20 such as avoiding military duty, avoiding work, obtaining financial compensation,  
21 evading criminal prosecution, or obtaining drugs.” *Mobbs v. Berryhill*, No. 3:17-  
22 cv-05374-TLF, 2017 WL 6759321, at \*11 n.5 (W.D. Wash. Dec. 29, 2017)  
23 (quoting the *American Psychiatric Ass’n, Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of*  
24 *Mental Disorders* (Text Revision 4th ed. 2000) at 739).

25 In this case, the ALJ found Plaintiff’s medically determinable impairments  
26 could reasonably be expected to cause the alleged symptoms. AR 21. However,  
27 the ALJ found Plaintiff’s statements concerning the intensity, persistence and  
28 limiting effects of these symptoms not entirely credible. AR 21.

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1 Before reaching the ALJ's reasons for discounting Plaintiff's testimony, the  
2 Court must determine whether the ALJ found affirmative evidence of malingering.  
3 If so, the ALJ is not required to provide clear and convincing reasons for  
4 discrediting Plaintiff's testimony. *Carmickle*, 533 F.3d at 1160.

5 **A. The Record Contains Affirmative Evidence to Suggest Malingering.**

6 The Court finds affirmative evidence suggests Plaintiff's allegations of pain  
7 were motivated, at least in part, to obtain drugs. The ALJ noted that, during a  
8 hospitalization in 2008 for allegations of abdominal pain, Plaintiff was found in  
9 the bathroom with a syringe, spoon, white powder, and a lighter. AR 19, 315.

10 The ALJ highlighted the severity of Plaintiff's opioid abuse by citing to Dr.  
11 James Babington's treatment notes. AR 22. On August 28, 2013, Plaintiff visited  
12 his treating physician, Dr. Babington, on claims of abdominal pain. AR 450.  
13 During this visit, Dr. Babington asked Plaintiff to provide a urine sample for drug  
14 screening analysis. AR 451. Plaintiff deferred to providing a urine sample and did  
15 not return to the clinic to actually provide one. *Id.* Dr. Babington noted his  
16 concerns about Plaintiff, stating "[Plaintiff's] behavior is quite concerning for  
17 more of an addiction problem rather than a chronic pain problem and would be  
18 best served being treated by an addiction specialist. I am very concerned about  
19 prescribing opioids in this setting given his prior history, his reluctance to provide  
20 a urine sample today, and review of the historical records." *Id.*

21 Additionally, the ALJ noted that Plaintiff was described as "narcotic  
22 seeking" during a visit to the emergency department, because there was no  
23 objective basis for Plaintiff's pain and all labs and vital signs were normal. AR 23,  
24 934. The ALJ further noted Plaintiff had been discharged from prior practices for  
25 methamphetamine abuse, and had been discharged for lack of compliance to care  
26 plan after Plaintiff filled an oxycodone prescription that the physician did not  
27 write. AR 23, 407, 884.

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1 Given the affirmative evidence to suggest malingering, the ALJ was not  
2 required to provide clear and convincing reasons for discounting Plaintiff's  
3 symptom claims. *Carmickle*, 533 F.3d at 1160.

4 **B. The ALJ Offered Valid Reasons for Discrediting Plaintiff's**  
5 **Testimony.**

6 In addition to the evidence noted above, the ALJ also found Plaintiff's  
7 testimony not entirely credible for the following reasons: (1) Plaintiff's allegations  
8 of abdominal pain are generally unsubstantiated by any significant objective  
9 findings; (2) inconsistencies between Plaintiff's testimony and the record; (3)  
10 Plaintiff's ability to work at his family's truck-driving school, even on a limited  
11 basis, is not consistent with Plaintiff's allegation of disability. AR 22-23.

12 The ALJ's first reason does not satisfy the clear and convincing standard.  
13 An ALJ " 'may not reject a claimant's subjective complaints based solely on a lack  
14 of objective medical evidence to fully corroborate the alleged severity of pain.' " *Rollins v. Massanari*, 261 F.3d 853, 856 (9th Cir. 2001) (quoting *Bunnell v. Sullivan*, 947 F.2d 341, 345 (9th Cir. 1991)). However, as indicated above, the  
15 ALJ in this case was not required to provide clear and convincing reasons for  
16 discounting Plaintiff's testimony. Thus, the Court will consider this reason, along  
17 with the ALJ's other reasons, in light of the lower standard applicable to this case.

18 The ALJ's second reason satisfies the clear and convincing standard and,  
19 therefore, satisfies the lower standard applied in this case. The ALJ noted at least  
20 three inconsistencies between Plaintiff's testimony and the record. First, the ALJ  
21 found Plaintiff's allegation of severe vomiting condition was not consistent with  
22 his record of weight loss and weight gain. AR 23. The ALJ noted that severe  
23 vomiting problems would have resulted in severe and sustained weight loss over  
24 time. However, the records show Plaintiff gained weight in 2009, and when he did  
25 lose weight, he regained it shortly thereafter. AR 386, 595.

1 Second, the ALJ noted that while Plaintiff claimed he needed to use a cane  
2 and that he could not walk far due to deep vein thrombosis, the records show that  
3 Plaintiff used a cane for only one week after he had his appendix removed while  
4 on vacation in Hawaii. AR 23, 389. The ALJ also found Plaintiff's testimony in  
5 this regard unreliable, given Plaintiff's ability to chase someone around a taco  
6 stand with a gun. AR 375.

7 Third, despite Plaintiff's allegations that he had a prescription for  
8 sunglasses due to light sensitivity, the ALJ found no evidence of any significant  
9 treatment for photophobia. AR 61, 23. Thus, the Court finds the ALJ properly  
10 discounted Plaintiff's credibility based on a summary of inconsistencies between  
11 Plaintiff's testimony and the record.

12 The ALJ's third reason also satisfies both the clear and convincing standard  
13 and the lower standard applied in this case. "Engaging in daily activities that are  
14 incompatible with the severity of symptoms alleged can support an adverse  
15 credibility determination." *Ghanim v. Colvin*, 763 F.3d 1154, 1165 (9th Cir. 2014).  
16 In this case, Plaintiff testified that he worked at his family's truck-driving school.  
17 AR 47. The ALJ noted the fact that Plaintiff could work at his family's truck-  
18 driving school, even on a limited basis, is not consistent with Plaintiff's allegation  
19 of disability. AR 23. Additionally, Plaintiff testified that he was receiving  
20 unemployment benefits in 2009 and 2010, and that he was available and looking  
21 for work during that time. AR 46. He testified that he represented to the State that  
22 he was able to work. *Id.*

23 The Court finds the ALJ's reasons for discrediting Plaintiff's credibility are  
24 valid and legally sufficient. Accordingly, the Court finds no error.

## 25 **(2) Medical Opinion Evidence**

26 Plaintiff argues the ALJ failed to properly consider and weigh the medical  
27 opinion evidence. "Generally, a treating physician's opinion carries more weight  
28 than an examining physician's, and an examining physician's opinion carries more

weight than a reviewing physician's." *Holohan v. Massanari*, 246 F.3d 1195, 1202 (9th Cir. 2001). In the absence of a contrary opinion, a treating physician's opinion may not be rejected unless "clear and convincing" reasons are provided. *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th Cir. 1995). If a treating physician's opinion is contradicted, it may be discounted only for " 'specific and legitimate reasons' supported by substantial evidence in the record." *Id.* at 830 (quoting *Murray v. Heckler*, 722 F.2s 499, 502 (9th Cir. 1983). The ALJ can meet this burden by setting out a detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence, stating his interpretation thereof, and making findings." *Magallanes v. Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989).

In this case, Plaintiff argues the ALJ improperly rejected the opinions of treating physician Dr. Mueller, and reviewing physician Dr. Palasi.

#### **A. Dr. Mueller**

Dr. Mueller completed a physical functional examination on December 22, 2013. AR 494-86. Dr. Mueller found Plaintiff's pain and nausea resulted in moderate and marked limitations in his ability to engage in all basic work activities. AR 495. Dr. Mueller concluded Plaintiff was limited to sedentary work. AR 496.

The ALJ offered two reasons for giving little weight to Dr. Mueller's December 22, 2013 opinion. First, the ALJ found the opinion was based on Plaintiff's subjective report of abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting, and not based on objective medical evidence. AR 25. Second, the ALJ found the opinion was not consistent with Dr. Mueller's own clinical findings, which show only tenderness in the abdominal area on examination. *Id.*

The Court finds the ALJ's first reason for discrediting Dr. Mueller's conclusions satisfies the applicable standard. "An ALJ may reject a treating physician's opinion if it is based 'to a large extent' on a claimant's self-reports that have been properly discounted as incredible." *Tommasetti v. Astrue*, 533 F.3d

1 1035, 1041 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting *Morgan v. Comm’r Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 169  
2 F.3d 595, 602 (9th Cir. 1999)). In this case, Dr. Mueller concluded Plaintiff’s  
3 ability to engage in basic work activities were “all affected due to pain [and]  
4 nausea.” AR 495. The ALJ noted Dr. Mueller did not include any objective  
5 evidence to support her opinion, which suggested the opinion was based almost  
6 exclusively upon Plaintiff’s self-reported claims; claims which, for the reasons  
7 provided above, were properly discredited by the ALJ. Thus, the ALJ properly  
8 discounted Dr. Mueller’s opinion on that basis.

9       The Court finds the ALJ’s second reason also satisfies the applicable  
10 standard. An ALJ may discredit opinions that are internally inconsistent. *Nguyen*  
11 *v. Chater*, 100 F.3d 1462, 1464 (9th Cir. 1996); *Tommasetti*, 533 F.3d at 1041  
12 (incongruity between an opinion and treatment records or notes is a specific and  
13 legitimate reason to discount an opinion). In this case, Dr. Mueller’s treatment  
14 notes indicate tenderness in Plaintiff’s abdomen. AR 544, 550, 560, 571, 576, 578,  
15 591, 606. The ALJ concluded these findings to be at odds with Dr. Mueller’s  
16 opinion that Plaintiff is limited to sedentary work due to abdominal pain. AR 496.  
17 Thus, the ALJ properly considered Dr. Mueller’s December 22, 2013 opinion and  
18 discounted it for specific and legitimate reasons supported by substantial evidence  
19 in the record.

20       Dr. Mueller also provided an opinion on September 16, 2015, in which she  
21 opined Plaintiff would miss more than four days of work per month due to  
22 Plaintiff’s symptoms of pain, nausea, and vomiting. AR 883. The ALJ gave  
23 limited weight to this opinion for the following reasons: (1) the opinion is based  
24 merely on Plaintiff’s subjective reports; (2) Dr. Mueller reported she had not seen  
25 Plaintiff for more than a year at the date of her opinion; and (3) Dr. Mueller  
26 mentioned that Plaintiff had a stroke since she had last seen him which, according  
27 to Dr. Mueller, made employment for Plaintiff less feasible. However, there is no  
28

1 evidence in Plaintiff's medical records that shows Plaintiff suffered a stroke. AR  
2 25-26.

3 The Court finds the ALJ's first reason satisfies the applicable standard. As  
4 indicated above, an ALJ may reject a medical opinion if it is based "to a large  
5 extent" on a claimant's self-reported claims that have been properly found not  
6 credible. *Tommasetti*, 533 F.3d at 1041. In this case, Dr. Mueller's opinion Plaintiff  
7 would miss four or more days of work due Plaintiff's alleged symptom claims of  
8 pain, nausea and vomiting. AR 883. The ALJ properly found these claims not  
9 credible. Thus, the ALJ properly discounted Dr. Mueller's opinion on this basis.

10 The Court also finds the ALJ's third reason for discrediting Dr. Mueller's  
11 report satisfies the applicable standard. An ALJ may discredit a treating  
12 physician's opinion if it is not supported by the record as a whole or by objective  
13 medical evidence. *Batson v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 359 F.3d 1190, 1195  
14 (9th Cir. 2004). In this case, Dr. Mueller found Plaintiff's ability to work was  
15 further limited by the fact that Plaintiff had suffered a stroke since Dr. Mueller last  
16 saw him. AR 883. The ALJ found no evidence in Plaintiff's medical records that  
17 shows Plaintiff suffered a stroke. Accordingly, the ALJ properly discounted Dr.  
18 Mueller's opinion on this basis.

19 Given the ALJ offered at least two specific and legitimate reason for  
20 discrediting Dr. Mueller's September 16, 2015 opinion, the Court declines to  
21 address ALJ's remaining reasons. The Court finds the ALJ properly considered  
22 Dr. Mueller's opinion and discounted it for specific and legitimate reasons  
23 supported by substantial evidence in the record.

#### 24 **B. Dr. Palasi**

25 On January 3, 2014, Washington State Department of Social and Health  
26 Services contractor, Myrna Palasi, M.D., issued an opinion about Plaintiff's  
27 functional limitations. AR 462-64. Dr. Palasi opined Plaintiff was limited to  
28 sedentary work, which meant he could lift no more than 10 pounds, frequently lift

1 or carry small articles such as files or small tools, and sit for most of the day, walk  
2 or stand for brief periods. AR 463. The ALJ gave limited weight to Dr. Palasi's  
3 opinion because it was based on Plaintiff's report of pain and not supported by any  
4 specific objective findings.

5 The Court finds the ALJ's reasons for discrediting Dr. Palasi's opinion  
6 satisfies the applicable standard. We begin by noting Dr. Palasi's opinion is not  
7 that of a treating or examining physician. An ALJ "may reject the opinion of a  
8 non-examining physician by reference to specific evidence in the medical record."  
9 *Sousa v. Callahan*, 143 F.3d 1240, 1244 (9th Cir. 1998). In this case, the ALJ  
10 assigned little weight to Dr. Palasi's opinion because it was based on Plaintiff's  
11 self-reported symptom claims and not supported by any specific objective  
12 findings. As indicated above, the ALJ properly found Plaintiff's subjective  
13 symptom claims not credible. While it is unclear how much Dr. Palasi relied on  
14 Plaintiff's allegations of abdominal pain in support of her opinion, what is clear is  
15 that Dr. Palasi's ultimately diagnosed Plaintiff with nothing specific other than  
16 abdominal pain. *See* AR 464. Thus, to the extent Dr. Palasi's opinion on the  
17 severity of abdominal pain is based on Plaintiff's self-reported claims, the opinion  
18 was properly discredited. *See Batson*, 359 F.3d at 1193 (noting that an ALJ's  
19 decision must be upheld if evidence exists to support more than one rational  
20 interpretation).

21 Additionally, the ALJ found Dr. Palasi did not support her opinion with  
22 specific objective findings. In reaching her opinion, Dr. Palasi found Plaintiff's  
23 reported impairments were supported by medical evidence, including Dr.  
24 Mueller's December 22, 2013 opinion. AR 461. However, as indicated above, the  
25 ALJ found Dr. Mueller's December 22, 2013 opinion was not consistent with her  
26 own clinical findings, which show only tenderness in the abdominal area on  
27 examination. AR 544, 550, 560, 571, 576, 578, 591, 606. Thus, absent a specific  
28

1 objective finding, it is unclear how Dr. Mueller's December 22, 2013 opinion or  
2 his treatment notes support Dr. Palasi's opinion.

3 For these reasons, the Court finds the ALJ did not err in discrediting the  
4 opinion of reviewing physician Dr. Palasi.

### 5 **(3) Step Five of the Sequential Process**

6 Finally, Plaintiff contends the ALJ erred at step five of the sequential  
7 process. At step five, the burden shifts to the Commissioner to prove the claimant  
8 is able to perform other work in the national economy, taking into account  
9 claimant's age, education, work experience, and residual functional capacity. 20  
10 C.F.R. § 404.1520(g). To meet this burden, the Commissioner must establish (1)  
11 the claimant is capable of performing other work; and (2) such work exists in  
12 significant numbers in the national economy. 20 C.F.R. § 404.1560(c)(2).

13 A vocational expert may appropriately testify as to whether employment  
14 opportunities exist in significant numbers in the national economy, given the  
15 claimant's residual functional capacity, age, education, and work experience.  
16 *Magallanes*, 881 F.2d at 756. Hypothetical questions posed to the vocational  
17 expert must set out all the limitations and restrictions of the particular claimant. *Id.*  
18 If a hypothetical does not reflect all the claimant's limitations, it is without  
19 evidentiary value to support a finding that the claimant can perform jobs in the  
20 national economy. *DeLorme v. Sullivan*, 924 F.2d 841, 850 (9th Cir. 1991) (citing  
21 *Embrey v. Bowen*, 849 F.2d 418, 423 (9th Cir. 1988)).

22 In this case, Plaintiff contends the vocational expert's opinion is without  
23 evidentiary value because the hypothetical failed to account for the limitations set  
24 forth by Dr. Mueller and Dr. Palasi. In other words, Plaintiff restates his argument  
25 that the ALJ improperly discounted medical opinion testimony. As set forth above,  
26 the ALJ properly evaluated the opinions of Dr. Mueller and Dr. Palasi. The ALJ  
27 thus provided the vocational expert with a hypothetical that contained all the  
28 limitations the ALJ found credible and supported by substantial evidence in the

1 record. Therefore, the ALJ's reliance on the vocational expert's testimony was  
2 proper. *Magallanes*, 881 F.2d at 756-57.

3 **CONCLUSION**

4 Having reviewed the administrative record and the ALJ's findings, the Court finds  
5 the ALJ's decision is supported by substantial evidence and free from legal error.

6 Accordingly, **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

7 1. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 12, is **DENIED**.

8 2. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, ECF No. 15, is **GRANTED**.

9 3. The decision of the Commissioner is **AFFIRMED**.

10 4. The District Court Executive is directed to enter judgment in favor of  
11 Defendant and against Plaintiff.

12 **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Clerk is hereby directed to enter  
13 this Order, provide copies to counsel, and **close the file**.

14 **DATED** this 16th day of April 2019.



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A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Stanley A. Bastian". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

21 Stanley A. Bastian  
22 United States District Judge  
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